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lawyer or student in other jurisdictions. It does appear, however, that the courts of the two states named have had occasion to pass upon a large number of points in the law of wills, and that the author of this summary of their decisions is thus enabled to present a fairly complete outline of the more important principles in that field.

The book does not purport to contain any extended discussion of legal principles, and in view of the fact that it is addressed to the bench and bar, it is not primarily valuable in imparting to its prospective readers directly anything new in legal lore by way of citation or discussion of authorities. The cases cited in the notes are principally elementary, but of such cases a very good collection is there to be found. However, the book may not be said to be without value legally, because it clarifies the facts and the actual relations to which legal principles can then be intelligently applied.

"SHORT SALES" OF SECURITIES THROUGH A STOCKBROKER. By ELIOT NORTON. New York: The John McBride Co. 1907. pp. 71.

Mr. Norton, the author, a member of the New York bar, is a Harvard man, B. A. 1885, A. M. and L. L. B. 1888. He is a son of Charles Eliot Norton, L. L. D., L. H. D., Litt. D. and D. C. L., Professor of the History of Art at Harvard from 1874 to 1898, and since then Professor Emeritus.

The book is very small, containing only forty-nine pages of text and seventeen pages of notes. It does not touch upon the kindred subject of purchases on margin. Its object, as stated in the author's preface, is to make more clear the actual manner in which a "short sale" is conducted, because such sale "is the most complicated of all common commercial transactions." The author attains his object very clearly and concisely. He first describes stock exchange methods in general in a manner showing intimate knowledge. Then he takes up the so-called "sale" at its inception in the customer's order and follows each successive step until he concludes with the right of the various parties concerned to terminate the transaction and the actual manner in which it is closed.

Many elements of the "sale" are generally understood; for example, the right of the customer to have notice before being closed out. The statement of these portions, though necessary to a connected description of the whole venture, is somewhat trite. Such portions, however, are not frequent in comparison with those regarding which general knowledge is somewhat faulty; for example, the method by which the broker obtains for his customer—from another broker, or otherwise—the stock, which must be actually sold in order that the "short sale" be legal. The terms upon which such stock is held is another very hazy phase of the relation which is much clarified.

A SUPPLEMENT TO A TREATISE ON THE SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE IN TRIALS AT COMMON LAW. By JOHN HENRY WIGMORE. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1908. pp. xiii, 459.

This Supplement appears as the fifth volume of Professor Wigmore's monumental work on Evidence. Reviews of the separate volumes of the

treatise itself will be found in 5 COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW, 68, 176, 252, 412. The present supplementary volume maintains the high standard of the original work. The new material is arranged under the same section numbers and section headings as appear in the treatise itself. This new material consists chiefly of citations to the late cases (1904-1907) applying the law of Evidence. Some four thousand cases are cited. In accordance with the plan of the original work the statutes also are collected. Few changes in the text have been made. Most conspicuous among such changes are those concerning the new immunity statutes and the decisions interpreting them (p. 26 *et seq.*). The Thaw trial has led to two new sections (§§ 262, 263). That Mr. Wigmore's laborious researches have not dulled his sense of humour is evident in many places. The interesting cross-examination on page ninety is an illustration. The book is just what one would expect it to be, excellent. There have been no striking changes in the subject to record.

A new index to the entire treatise is added. This is more detailed than the index in the fourth volume and will be appreciated by those who have not had time to familiarize themselves with Mr. Wigmore's classification of the subject.

A TRUSTEE'S HANDBOOK. By AUGUSTUS PEABODY LORING. Third Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1907. pp. xxxvi, 224.

In his preface to the first edition the author said, "This little book is meant to state, simply and concisely, the rules which govern the management of trust estates, and the relationship existing between the trustee and the beneficiary." This purpose involves the difficulty of brevity and accuracy. The terseness and precision with which the various principles are stated is admirable. That the book is acceptable sufficiently appears from the fact that it has reached a third edition within nine years.

While it was prepared mainly for the guidance of the non-professional trustee, as well as for the professional reader, it can be heartily recommend to the law student who wishes a clue to follow in his first study of the Law of Trusts, or for assistance in review.

There are a considerable number of inaccuracies in the notes, which should not appear in a third edition. Cases that properly might be cited only from the Reporter System in 1898, or 1900, now should have references to the State Reporters. The Note on page VIII should mention Professor Ames' Case Book on Trusts. For while the frequent references to "Ames" in the body of the book are intelligible to most readers, it is scant courtesy thus to dismiss a work to the author of which the writer is so obviously indebted.

REVIEWS TO FOLLOW:

MARKETABLE TITLE TO REAL ESTATE, BEING ALSO A TREATISE ON THE RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OF VENDORS AND PURCHASERS OF DEFECTIVE TITLES (AS BETWEEN THEMSELVES). Second Edition. By CHAPMAN W. MAUPIN. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1907. pp. lxxvi, 910.